

1805

1805 (**MDCCCV**) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar, the 1805th year of the Common Era (CE) and *Anno Domini* (AD) designations, the 805th year of the 2nd millennium, the 5th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1805, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923.

After thirteen years the First French Empire abolished the French Republican Calendar in favour of the Gregorian calendar.

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Events

January–March

- January 11 – The Michigan Territory is created.
- February 7 – King Anouvong becomes ruler of Vientiane on the death of his brother Inthavong.
- February 15 – The Harmony Society is officially formed as a Christian community in Harmony, Pennsylvania.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	18th century · 19th century · 20th century
Decades:	1780s · 1790s · 1800s · 1810s · 1820s
Years:	1802 · 1803 · 1804 · 1805 · 1806 · 1807 · 1808

1805 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1805 <i>MDCCCV</i>
French Republican calendar	13–14
Ab urbe condita	2558
Armenian calendar	1254 ԹՎ ՌՄԾԴ
Assyrian calendar	6555
Balinese saka calendar	1726–1727
Bengali calendar	1212
Berber calendar	2755
British Regnal year	45 Geo. 3 – 46 Geo. 3
Buddhist calendar	2349
Burmese calendar	1167
Byzantine calendar	7313–7314
Chinese calendar	甲子年 (Wood Rat) 4501 or 4441 <i>— to —</i> 乙丑年

- March 1 – Justice Samuel Chase is acquitted of impeachment charges by the United States Senate.
- March 4 – Thomas Jefferson is sworn in for a second term as President of the United States.
- March 5 – The New Brunswick Legislature passes a bill to advance literacy in the province, which eventually leads to the creation of public education in Canada.

April–June

- April 7 – Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, Eroica, has its public premiere at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna under his baton.
- April 27 – Battle of Derne: United States Marines and Berbers attack the Tripolitan city of Derna (the *Shores of Tripoli*).
- April 29 – Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck is appointed as Grand Pensionary of the Batavian Republic by Napoleon.
- May 26 – Napoleon is crowned King of Italy.
- May 31–June 2 – Napoleonic Wars: Battle of Diamond Rock – A Franco-Spanish fleet captures the strategic island of Diamond Rock off Martinique in the West Indies, from the British.
- June 1 – Tuscan-born composer Luigi Boccherini is buried in the Basílica pontificia de San Miguel in Madrid after being found dead on May 28.
- June 4
 - The First Barbary War ends between Tripoli and the United States of America.
 - The first Trooping the Colour ceremony is held at the Horse Guards Parade in London.
 - Detroit burns to the ground; most of the city is destroyed.
- June 13 – Lewis and Clark Expedition in the United States: Scouting ahead of the expedition, Meriwether Lewis and four companions sight the Great Falls of the Missouri River, confirming they are heading in the right direction.

July–September

- July 9 – Muhammad Ali Pasha founds his dynasty in Egypt.
- July 26 – 1805 Molise earthquake: 5,573 people in Molise and Campania, Italy, are killed.
- August 12 – Lewis and Clark Expedition: U.S. Army Captain Meriwether Lewis becomes the first white person to reach the Continental Divide of the Americas, crossing to the west at Lemhi Pass.^[1]

	(Wood Ox) 4502 or 4442
Coptic calendar	1521–1522
Discordian calendar	2971
Ethiopian calendar	1797–1798
Hebrew calendar	5565–5566
Hindu calendars	
- <i>Vikram Samvat</i>	1861–1862
- <i>Shaka Samvat</i>	1726–1727
- <i>Kali Yuga</i>	4905–4906
Holocene calendar	11805
Igbo calendar	805–806
Iranian calendar	1183–1184
Islamic calendar	1219–1220
Japanese calendar	Bunka 2 (文化2年)
Javanese calendar	1731–1732
Julian calendar	Gregorian minus 12 days
Korean calendar	4138
Minguo calendar	107 before ROC 民前107年
Nanakshahi calendar	337
Thai solar calendar	2347–2348
Tibetan calendar	阳木鼠年 (male Wood-Rat) 1931 or 1550 or 778 — to — 阴木牛年 (female Wood-Ox) 1932 or 1551 or 779

- August 29 – Emperor Franz I of Austria and his council of ministers vote in favor of going to war with France.^[2]
- August 31 – British Army General David Baird departs from Cork, leading an expedition to capture the Cape of Good Hope. Their ship arrives on January 4.^[3]
- September 21 – King Ferdinand of Naples signs a treaty in Paris agreeing to keep Naples neutral during the war between France and the allied powers.^[4]
- September 29 – Admiral Nelson of the British Royal Navy takes command of the fleet off of the coast of Cadiz, in order to counteract the navies of France and Spain.^[5]



October 21: Battle of Trafalgar

October–December

- October 14 – Napoleonic Wars – War of the Third Coalition – Ulm Campaign – Battle of Elchingen: An Austrian corps under Johann von Riesch is defeated by Marshal Ney, near Elchingen, Bavaria.
- October 16–19 – War of the Third Coalition – Ulm Campaign – Battle of Ulm: Austrian General Mack von Leiberich is forced to surrender his entire army to Napoleon, after being surrounded.
- October 21 – Napoleonic Wars – War of the Third Coalition – Battle of Trafalgar: The British fleet, led by Admiral Horatio Nelson, defeats a combined French and Spanish fleet off the coast of Spain; however, Admiral Nelson is fatally shot.
- October 31 – Sweden, led by King Gustav IV Adolf, declares war on France.^[6]
- November 7 – The Lewis and Clark Expedition arrives at the Pacific Ocean.
- November 11 – Napoleonic Wars – Battle of Dürenstein: 8,000 French troops attempt to slow the retreat of a vastly superior Russian and Austrian force.
- November 16 – Napoleonic Wars – Battle of Schöngrabern: Russian forces, under Pyotr Bagration, delay the pursuit by French troops under Joachim Murat.
- November 20 – Beethoven's only opera Fidelio, in its original form (known retrospectively as Leonore), is premiered at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna, which at this time is under French military occupation.
- November 26 – The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is opened in Wales; it is 1,007 ft (307 m) long and 126 ft (38 m) tall.
- December 2 – Napoleonic Wars: Battle of Austerlitz – French troops under Napoleon decisively defeat a joint Russo-Austrian force.
- December 26 – The Peace of Pressburg between France and Austria is signed in the Primate's Palace, Pressburg (modern-day Bratislava).
- December 31 – The French Republican Calendar (which featured a 10-day week until 1802) is used for the last time, 8 days after being annulled by Napoleon, with the final official date being "9 Nivôse in Year XIV of the Revolution".^[7]



December 2: Battle of Austerlitz

Date unknown

- James Squire becomes the first brewer in Australia to cultivate hops.
- The Old Man of the Mountain, a natural rock formation in the U.S. state of New Hampshire, is first mentioned by two workmen, Francis Whitcomb and Luke Brooks.

- Napoleon orders his soldiers to be vaccinated.

Births

January–June

- January 8 – Orson Hyde, American religious leader (d. 1878)
- January 27 – Samuel Palmer, English artist (d. 1881)
- February 13 – Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet, German mathematician (d. 1859)
- February 18 – Louis M. Goldsborough, United States Navy admiral (d. 1877)
- March 3 – Jonas Furrer, first President of the Swiss Confederation (d. 1861)
- March 14 – Eduard Clam-Gallas, Austrian general (d. 1891)
- March 22 – Benito de Soto, Galician pirate (executed 1830)
- March 23 – Sears Cook Walker, American mathematician, astronomer (d. 1853)
- March 26 (alleged) – Shirali Muslimov, Azerbaijani supercentenarian (d. 1973)
- April 2 – Hans Christian Andersen, Danish writer (d. 1875)
- April 8 – Hugo von Mohl, German botanist (d. 1872)
- April 22 – Benito de Soto, Galician pirate (d. 1830)
- June 9 – José Trinidad Cabañas, Honduran general, president and national hero (d. 1871)
- June 22 – Giuseppe Mazzini Italian patriot, statesman and writer (d. 1872)



Hans Christian Andersen

July–December

- July 5 – Robert FitzRoy, English meteorologist, captain and politician (d. 1865)
- July 29 – Alexis de Tocqueville, French historian (d. 1859)
- July 30 – Rudolf Wagner, German anatomist, pathologist (d. 1864)
- August 4 – William Rowan Hamilton, Irish physicist (d. 1865)
- September 19 – John Stevens Cabot Abbott, American historian, pastor and pedagogical writer (d. 1877)
- September 27 – George Müller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the New Orphan Houses, Ashley Down, Bristol in England (d. 1898)
- November 14 – Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (d. 1847)
- November 28 – John Lloyd Stephens, American traveler, diplomat and Mayanist archaeologist (d. 1852)
- December 2 – Cicero Price, American commodore (d. 1888)
- December 10 – William Lloyd Garrison, American abolitionist (d. 1879)
- December 12 – Henry Wells, American businessman, founder of Wells Fargo (d. 1878)
- December 22 – John Obadiah Westwood, English entomologist (d. 1893)
- December 23 – Joseph Smith, American religious leader, founder of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Church and Latter Day Saint movement (d. 1844)
- December 31 – Jeanne Deroin, French socialist and feminist (d. 1894)



Fanny Mendelssohn

Undated

- Maiden of Ludmir, Jewish religious leader (d. 1888)
- James Pratt, last of two men to be executed in UK for homosexuality (d. 1835)
- Cochise, Indigenous American (Apache) leader (d. 1874)



Joseph Smith

Deaths

January–June

- January 7 – Ebenezer Sproat, American Continental Army officer, pioneer to the Ohio Country (b. 1752)
- January 9 – Noble Wimberly Jones, American Continental Congressman (b. 1723)
- January 17 – Paschen von Cossel, German lawyer (b. 1714)
- January 18 – John Moore (archbishop of Canterbury) (b. 1730)
- January 23 – Claude Chappe, French telecommunication pioneer (b. 1763)
- February 2 – Thomas Banks, English sculptor and artist (b. 1735)
- February 11 – Queen Jeongsun, Korean regent (b. 1745)
- February 20 – Justus Claproth, German jurist, inventor of the de-inking process of recycled paper (b. 1728)
- February 25 – Thomas Pownall, English colonial statesman (b. 1722)
- March 4 – Jean-Baptiste Greuze, French painter (b. 1725)
- May 7 – William Petty, 2nd Earl of Shelburne, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1737)
- May 9 – Friedrich Schiller, German playwright (b. 1759)
- May 12 – Ferdinand von Hompesch zu Bolheim, 71st Grandmaster of the Order of Malta (b. 1744)
- May 25
 - William Paley, English philosopher (b. 1743)
 - Anna Maria Rückerschöld, Swedish author (d. 1725)
- May 28 – Luigi Boccherini, Tuscan-born composer (b. 1743)
- June 3 – Princess Louise of Saxe-Meiningen, Landgravine of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld (b. 1752)
- June 18 – Arthur Murphy, Irish writer (b. 1727)
- June 19 – Louis-Jean-François Lagrenée, French painter (b. 1724)



Jeanne Deroin



Friedrich Schiller



Lord Nelson

July–December

- July 31 – Dheeran Chinnamalai, Tamil king (b. 1756)
- August 3 – Christopher Anstey, English writer (b. 1724)
- August 28
 - Alexander Carlyle, Scottish church leader (b. 1722)
 - Christopher Gadsden, American statesman (b. 1724)

- September 27 – William Moultrie, American general (b. 1730)
- October 5
 - Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis, British general (b. 1738)
 - Eleonore Prochaska, German heroine soldier (b. 1785)
- October 21 – Horatio Nelson, British admiral (mortally wounded in battle) (b. 1758)
- November 24 – Jacques Antoine Marie de Cazalès, French orator, politician (b. 1758)
- December 16 – Saverio Cassar, Gozitan priest, rebel leader (b. 1746)
- December 23
 - Pehr Osbeck, Swedish explorer, naturalist (b. 1723)
 - Geneviève Thiroux d'Arconville, French novelist, translator and chemist (b. 1720)



Eleonore
Prochaska

Undated

- Rafaela Herrera, Nicaraguan heroine (b. 1742)
- Bety of Betsimisaraka, queen regnant (b. 1735)

References

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2. Kinley Brauer and William E. Wright, *Austria in the Age of the French Revolution, 1789-1815* (Berghahn Books, 1990) p11
3. "Baird, David", in *A New General Biographical Dictionary*, Volume 3, ed. by Hugh James Rose (T. Fellowes, 1857) p20
4. *Tales of the Wars; Or, Naval and Military Chronicle* (William Mark Clark, 1836) p329
5. *The Englishman's library: comprising a series of historical, biographical, and national information* (Charles Knight, 1824) p165
6. H. Arnold Barton, *Scandinavia in the Revolutionary Era: 1760–1815* (University of Minnesota Press, 1986) p267
7. Thomas Carlyle, *The French Revolution* (Courier Corporation, 2012) p210

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